

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5145.

號五月正年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1880.

日四廿月一十年卯己

Price, \$24 per Annum.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORR, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. HANLEY DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILKELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SABBOON, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERS, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MADRID, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Bank.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £466,250.  
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

will repeat their

PERFORMANCE of

SHERIDAN'S COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS,

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"

THIS EVENING,

5th JANUARY, 1880.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. PUNCTUALLY.

Admission 2s, by Tickets only, to be obtained at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd prox.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880.

### "OUR BOYS"

DRAMATIC COMPANY,

comprising the following Artists—

MISS EMILY BLAIN.  
MISS MINNIE NORDT.  
MRS. NORVILLE.

MESSRS FRANK STUART,  
GEO. CROFTON, AND  
HARRY FRANKLIN.

Will arrive EARLY in JANUARY, and will give

THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.

Full Particulars in future Advertisements.

GEO. NORVILLE,  
Business Manager.

Ho gkong, December 22, 1879.

### THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

"THE SORCERER" AT THE CITY HALL THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th proximo.

W. WHEELER,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 20, 1879.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 6th Jan., 1880, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of MORTON'S OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS, newly imported, consisting of Pickles, Tartaric Vinegar, Salad Oil, Table Salt, Vermicelli, Pudding Raisins, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Lea & Perrins' Sauce, Mixed Peel, Figs, Olives, Oatmeal, Almonds, Red Herrings, Salmon and Lobsters in 1-lb. tins, Oxford Sausages, German Sausages, Green Peas, etc., etc.

3 cases each 12 doz. 2-lb. tins Huntley & Palmer's Assorted Biscuits.

3 cases each 12 doz. 1-lb. tins Huntley & Palmer's Assorted Biscuits.

5 cases each 30 loaves Refined Sugar.

10 cases each 6 doz. Assorted Confectionery.

Cases of Busk's Danish Butter choicest quality in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 4-lb. tins.

5 cases Hams.

5 barrels Split Peas.

10 cases Round Dutch Cheese.

Cases of Quarts Bass's Ale, by Cameron and Saunders.

Casks of Quarts Guinness's Stout, by E. & J. Burke.

20 cases Sardines in 1/2 tins.

5 cases Champignons in 1/2 tins.

5 cases "do." in 1/2 do.

100 boxes Candles.

5 cases each 28 boxes of 6 doz. London Honey Soap.

Hubbuck's Red Lead and White Zinc.

An Invoice of Hollow Ware.

Turkish Towels, Huckaback Towels, Flannels, Tweeds, Pilot Cloth, Undershirts, Socks, etc., etc.

An Invoice of Handsome Oleographs, gilt framed.

15 cases Safety Matches.

And a Variety of OTHER GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1880.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 9th January, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1880.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., to sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

FRIDAY,

the 16th of January, 1880, at 2 p.m., on Board—The

GERMAN BRIG "CARL,"

of 225 Registered Tons, as she now lies at anchor off Yow-mah-tee, with all her MASTS, SAILS, and INVENTORY, complete.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs Arnold, Karberg & Co.; or, to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

F. RAPP,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1879.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

MESSRS CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICES now stand as under:—

CLARETS. Quarts. Pints.

Mouton & Lafitte.....\$13.50 \$14.50

Rauzan.....\$11.00 \$12.00

Palmer.....\$9.00 \$10.00

Larose.....\$8.00 \$9.00

St. Julien.....\$7.00 \$8.00

Cantenac.....\$6.00 \$7.00

St. Estephe.....\$5.00 \$6.00

Madoc.....\$4.50 \$5.50

COGNAC.....\$11.00

\*\*\*.....\$10.00

\*\*.....\$8.50

\*.....\$7.50

SPANISH WINES Unchanged.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the

GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

### NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned on or before Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, for PAINTING and COLORING H.M. NAVAL HOSPITAL, Mount Shadwell, according to Conditions and Specifications which can be seen on Application to the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

J. BRENNER,  
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1879.

## NOTICE.

D. R. EASTLAKE has Returned from MANILA, and will Receive PATIENTS at his Office, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Business of HEINEMANN & Co., SHIP BROKERS, will, from the 1st January, 1880, be CARRIED ON under the Name of R. STELL.

HEINEMANN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 27th Instant (31st TUESDAY), the BUSINESS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will be Carried on at No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, the Premises lately occupied by the AGRA BANK.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, December 23, 1879.

## NOTICE.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1880, the KIUKIANG will run temporarily on the HONGKONG-CANTON route, instead of the KISHAN.

There will be NO NIGHT BOAT to or from CANTON on and after MONDAY, the 5th January, and until further notice.

On and after THURSDAY, the 8th January, the POWAN will run temporarily as a DAY-BOAT between HONGKONG and CANTON, instead of the 10 HANG, which will be WITHDRAWN from the Line for a few Days.

By Order,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer "CHARLTON,"

Captain JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will leave this on THURSDAY, the 8th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOP KEE.

Hongkong, January 2, 1880.

### FOR SHANGHAI.



## For Sale.

## CHRISTMAS STORES.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

BEG to call attention to the following New Supply of STORES, which they have Received

Ex "GORDON CASTLE"  
And Other Recent Arrivals.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, 4-lb., 5-lb. and 6-lb. each.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS.

Pure AMERICAN CANDIES.

Pure SCOTCH CANDIES.

DRAGEES, ALMONDS.

Fancy CHOCOLATES.

Masson's CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

NOUGATINES.

Crystallized METZ FRUITS.

New Designs in COSAQUES.

"CELESTINE'S HAT BOX."

"MARQUETTE'S JEWEL CASE."

"GRANDMA'S BONNET BOX."

"EDWIN and ANGELINA."

&c., &c., &c.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscatoe BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

BRAZIL NUTS.

PECAN NUTS.

HICKORY NUTS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Candied PEEL.

MINCENNET in 1-lb. tins.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

CARAWAY SEEDS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

American CREAM CHEESE.

SAP SAGE CHEESE.

LIMBURG CHEESE.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.

GAME PIES.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAMS.

Prime Wiltshire BACON in tins and Cans.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

CALIFORNIA ROLL BUTTER.

CUTTING'S Canned DESSERT FRUITS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

ALPHABET BISCUITS.

OYSTER BISCUITS.

WAFER BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

First-class and Medium CHAMPAGNES, Pils and Quarts.

HOOK.

SAUTERNES.

CLARET.

Fine Old Pale PORT, 1848.

SACCOON'S Pale Dry SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

LA GRANDE MARQUE CHARTREUSE Pils and Quarts.

MARASCHINO DE ZARA.

CURACAO.

Fine Old BOURBON WHISKY.

SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.

BASS'S ALE Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, Pils and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, Pils and Quarts.

Specialty Selected CIGARS.

Princessa CHEROOTS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Princessa CIGARS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Aroceros CIGARS.

Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes of 100.

Choice No. 3 Meisig CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S STORY BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

NOVELS.

ATLAS.

HISTORIES.

DICTIONARIES.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD for Learning FRENCH and SPANISH.

DR. AHN'S METHOD for Learning GERMAN and FRENCH.

ASHER'S MODEL BOOKS of FOREIGN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, GERMAN, FRENCH and SPANISH.

"NORTH CHINA HERALD" D A T E BLOCK for 1880.

NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, December 18, 1879.

## Intimations.

## G. FALCONER &amp; Co.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 20, 1879. ja20

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an 'Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

NOTICE OF FIRMS.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to SIGN our Firm until 31st May of 1880.

Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Thienstin, 1st of January, 1880. fa2

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 30c80

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—Melchers & Co.

PEIHO, German barque, Capt. Seekamp.—Siemssen & Co.

Moses B. TOWER, American barkentine, Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ALICE-REED, American barque, Capt. J. R. Killean.—Melchers & Co.

AMY TURNER, American barque, Captain A. W. Newell.—Russell & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A. Walsh.—Borneo Company.

GARIBOLDI, American barque, Capt. T. J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FRANCO FREDERICK, British ship, Capt. John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

KATIE FLICKINGER, Amer. barkentine, Capt. Gilman.—Russell & Co.

TO-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "AMOI,"

Captain DREWES, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 6th Inst., at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880. ja6

FOR AMOI, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship "ALBANY,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880. ja7

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880. ja8

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE,"

Captain OULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 9th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880. ja9

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

The Steamship "HAINAN,"

Capt. CONNER, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880. ja12

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIIGATA MARU" FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 6th Inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,

6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, January 5, 1880. ja12

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4, Duke of Abercorn, British ship, 1049, John Binnie, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov. 22, Coal.—BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Jan. 4, Douglas, British steamer, 864, M. Young, Foochow Dec. 30, Amoy 31, and Swatow Jan. 3, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 4, Albany, British steamer, 366, F. Ashton, Tamsui Dec. 27, Taiwanfo 31, Amoy Jan. 2, and Swatow 3, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 4, Swatow, British steamer, 820, J. Hutcheon, Swatow Jan. 3, Oranges and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 4, Amoy, British steamer, from Canton.

Jan. 4, 9 p.m., Venice, British steamer, 1271, P. L. Rhoda, Calcutta Dec. 18, Penang 24, and Singapore 27, 7 p.m., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 4, Volga, French steamer, 952, Guiraud, Yokohama Dec. 23, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Jan. 5, Anadyr, French steamer, 2492, de Boissieu-Baron, Shanghai Jan. 2, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Jan. 5, 4 a.m., Fuyew, Chinese steamer, 920, Orond, Shanghai Jan. 1, 1 p.m., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Jan. 5, Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1096, Walker, Yokohama Dec. 27, and Kobe 30, General.—MITSU BISHI M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4, Amy Turner, for Singapore.

4, Namoq, for Coast Ports.

4, Olympia, for Saigon.

5, Aurorita, for Manila.

GLENNFARLS, for Shanghai.

Malina, for Hamburg.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Thales, for Amoy.

Echo, for New York.

CLEARED.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Miss and Master Williams, Mr. Goldborough, 247 Chinese, and 2 Europeans deck.

Per Anadyr, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, S. E. Hoffer de Hoppend (Minister of Austria), Messrs Fonseca and Thurnburn, and 8 Chinese; for Marseilles, Messrs Von Mollendorff, and Nielson.

Per Volga, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs Richard, Farlane, Ch. Brown, Wollhart, Seyre, (and Mr. Satow, for Marseilles).

Per Fuyew, from Shanghai, Rev. Verlinden, and 43 Chinese.

Per Niigata Maru, from Yokohama, &c., Mr. A. K. Wylie, and 2 Chinese.

Per Albany, from Tamsui, &c., 1 European, and 80 Chinese.

Per Swatow, from Swatow, 116 Chinese.

Per Venice, from Singapore, &c., 175 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Namoq, for Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Craig and Mr. Machaffie; for Amoy, Mr. J. Chambers, and Mrs. Anderson; for Foochow, Lieut. Broadley, and Messrs Hancock, and Nickels.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Douglas reports: Left Foochow on Tuesday the 30th Dec., Amoy 31st, and Swatow 3rd Jan. From Foochow to Amoy had fresh N.E. and E.N.E. winds and cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow fresh N.E. winds, with occasional rain showers. Hence to port light N.E. and N.W. winds with fine clear weather. Passed S. S. Envy bound North off Single Island. Passed S. S. Namoq bound North off Ninopus. In Foochow: S. S. Hsien, Sin Nansing, and H. M. S. Lapwing. In Amoy: H. M. S. Frolic, and a German corvette. In Swatow: S. S. Neuchung, and Tientsin, the S. S. Swatow and Yenching leaving Swatow at about same time as Douglas.

The British steamer Albany reports: Tamsui to Taiwanfo moderate variable winds and fine weather. Taiwanfo to Amoy strong monsoon and heavy sea. Amoy to Swatow and Hongkong moderate monsoon and fine weather. In Amoy: German frigate Louise, H.I.M.R.O. Ling Feng, S. S. Kwangtung, and Chefoo left for North Jan. 2nd. In Swatow: H.I.M.R.C. Fei Hoo.

The British steamer Venice reports: Left Calcutta on the 15th Dec., Penang on 24th, and Singapore on 27th at 7 p.m. Had strong monsoon and heavy sea throughout from Singapore.

The French steamer Anadyr reports: Calms and fine weather.

The Chinese steamer Fuyew reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

## CARGOES.

Per Peshawar, sailed 31st December:—

To London: from Canton, 4,895 boxes and 817 half-chests Tea (containing 78,824 lbs. Congou, 43,827 lbs. Scented Cape, 18,270 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, and 10,500 lbs. Sorts—total 151,421 lbs.), 131 bales Raw Silk; 18 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 78 bales Waste Silk; from Shanghai, 528 boxes and 5,944 half-chests Tea (particulars unknown), 730 bales Raw Silk, and 81 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 131 bales Raw Silk, and 9 bales Waste Silk.—To Continent: from Canton, 20 bales Raw Silk, 10 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 15 bales Waste Silk; from Shanghai, 84 bales Raw Silk; from Japan, 86 bales Raw Silk, and 64 bales Waste Silk.—To New York: from Canton, 40 bales Raw Silk; from Shanghai, 10 bales Raw Silk.

Per German 3-m. schooner Bonita, sailed 3rd January:—For Hamburg, 4,385 boxes Cassia, 100 boxes Galls, 200 boxes Preserves, and 268 pkgs. Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—Per Amoy, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 6th Inst.

Per Glenfalar, at 8.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 6th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.—Per Damsie, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 6th Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For AMOI, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—Per Albany, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 7th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOI, & FOCHOOW.—Per Douglas, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th Inst.

For SOURABAYA



were supplied by Messrs. Falconer and Co. and bear the following inscription: "J. Cullinane—St. Andrew's day, 1879."

On Friday evening last a collision occurred between the steam-pinnace of the *Victor Emanuel* and one of the steam-launches, *Sing Lee's*, plying between Hongkong and Yow-mah-ti. The *Victor Emanuel's* pinnace had undergone the periodical inspection of her engine and boilers, and on that afternoon, after a few trifling repairs had been effected, went for a trial trip. Mr. Carrow, first Lieutenant, Dr. Brown and the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Naval Chaplain, all of the *Victor Emanuel*, were on board. On entering the harbour it was proposed to pay a visit to the *Ichang* lying alongside the wharf opposite the P. & O. Company's office. With this object the pinnace steered for the wharf, and after passing the bows of a steamer, met the *Ning Hai Loong* leaving for Yow-mah-ti. Some little confusion appears to have arisen in steering the launch, the result being that she ran into the *Victor Emanuel's* pinnace, about three feet abaft the beam, cutting her down nearly to the keel. The engine room artificer and Chinese stoker jumped overboard, being afraid of an explosion in the boilers. The pinnace pushed on to the Naval Yard at full speed, and just arrived there in time to prevent sinking. Much credit is due to the one man, the coxswain, who stuck to her and brought her in to the Naval Yard slip, by which time the water had risen to within a few inches of the furnace. An enquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision will no doubt take place, and it is believed that legal proceedings will be taken against the owners of the launch. The pinnace is so much damaged as to be considered scarcely worth repairing.

The new signals at the Woonung Bar do not seem to give much satisfaction. A correspondent, who, writing to the *N. C. D. News* over the initials of "J. J. W.," describes himself as "master of a steamer trading to Shanghai," says of them—

"I think they are little if any better than the old ones. You certainly cannot read them until you are pretty close to the Red Buoy, and even then you require a powerful telescope. I think when the change was about to be effected, if a few of the ship-masters trading to the Port had been consulted, they would nearly all have been in favour of a semaphore, which can be made to show almost any number of combinations, and also at a long distance off one could easily see which way the arm or arms pointed, whether up or down, and without having to distinguish whether it was a square, ball, triangle, diamond, or hour-glass which was hoisted up; and then captains would hurry on, or ease their vessels so as to avoid turning round and having to anchor outside the Red Buoy. The only suggestion I would make is that the semaphore should be of sufficient height to be seen over the trees. The semaphores are used on the River Hoogly (Calcutta), where the dangers of navigation are much more than trading to Shanghai, and can be seen a good distance off."

The general features of a fire which took place at Shanghai the other day (the 29th ult.) are worth quoting here at the present time, when the air is charged with suspensions and rumours of fire-raising. The account is from the *N. C. D. News*—

Shortly after 12 o'clock on the 29th, a fire broke out among some small Chinese houses immediately adjoining the Paresse Cemetery. The "Deluge" and the "Torrent" took up their places by the Hupoh Road Bridge over the Yang-king-pang Creek, while the "Victoria" pumped water from the pond by the Polytechnic. The fire was got well under control soon after one o'clock although the labors of the firemen were not then concluded. The number of houses destroyed was about twenty. It is reported that a child three years of age lost its life.—Referring to this fire Mr. Minck informs us, through Mr. Charrier, that he was passing the locality at the time the fire broke out, and immediately rushed into the premises and did all in his power to stop the spread of the flames. He was met by some ten or twelve Chinese, who handled him very roughly in his endeavours to put it out, and forced him from the building. After getting clear of the Chinamen, Mr. Minck again entered the burning house and endeavoured to stop the destruction of the premises, but was again prevented by the Chinese, and was actually forced into the flames by them in large numbers, and only succeeded in getting away after having his eye-brows, whiskers, hair, and face burnt to a considerable extent. Immediately afterwards Mr. Charrier and his brigade, with their usual promptitude, being the first on the spot gave, Mr. Minck every assistance. It seems as if the Chinese wished the fire to spread.

The late Viceroy was considered by some Chinese a cruel ruler. A Chinese Viceroy has the power of life and death in his government and Shen-pao-ching exercised this power with unusual rigour. It is said that no less than 4000 persons were decapitated during his term of office. Justice was not tempered with mercy in his mind; at the same time, we must remark, this is a means of government that meets with the approval of the conservative Chinese; to be a terror to evil-doers is held to mark a Viceroy as a good governor. In fact, the Chinese of the old way of thinking, who view the gradual introduction of modern progress into China with disapprobation, who would desire the present state of her civilisation crystallised, who oppose the irresistible tendency of the world to advance, who would preserve China from contact with the spirit of the age, will probably regard the memory of the late Viceroy with hallowed feelings of regret, and honour the destroyer of the Woonung Railroad as a Patriot Statesman.—*Mercury*.

Professor Max Muller, in an article on "Freedom," in the new *Contemporary Review*, strikes out a quaint idea. Referring to John Stuart Mill, he says—"If there is any one among the leaders of thought in England, who, by the elevation of his character and the calm composure of his mind, deserves the so often-misapplied title of *Serene Highness*, it was, I think, John Stuart Mill." There is a beautiful fitness in the expression; but to work practically on the system, a country would have to fall back on the Chinese plan of ennobling only ancestors. You never know, the prudent celestial argues, whether a living man will continue to deserve a title of honour.—*Pioneer*.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Berlin Dr. Nachtigal, President, commenced the proceedings by reading an extract from a report sent by the Hungarian Consul at Shanghai. The journey of exploration, in which this traveller is engaged, had been so far successful. On the 29th January he was at Si-Ngan-fu, the capital of Shen-si, and on the 23rd February at Lan-chu-fun town in Kansu. In his report he gives a narrative of his journey, and describes the difficulties of the passes, 9000 feet high, which were ascended at a temperature of 13 degrees below zero (Fahr.), and the desolation caused by the long continued famine in the provinces of Shen-si, Shan-si, and Honan. In Kansu the traces of the fifteen years' Mahomedan rebellion are still visible, and it is scarcely yet repressed. The traveller was about starting for Suohau, twenty-five days' march distant; arrived there, he would decide as to the further course of the Expedition.

According to the Cabul correspondent of a contemporary "the evidence is daily accumulating which wraps the ex-Amir Yakub Khan and his ministers in the disgraceful mantle of treachery and deceit, which will prove, one may hope, their shroud. Treacherous, deceitful, bigoted, proud, and debased beyond all other Eastern people, the Afghans begin to feel that the hand of Providence will reach them for their many crimes. As yet they are led gently, but should they continue in their course, the grip will tighten. The abominations, encounters, and bestialities of the people of Cabul, of which I possess the written proofs, are something too awful to mention. The mind shrinks from that human nature which is capable of such crimes. Not in the worst days of Sodom and Gomorrah could the crimes of the Cabulis have been exceeded. Human imagination and perverted human passions could sink to no lower depth. Are these, indeed, a portion of the 'chosen'! Are all the terrors with which they have been lately visited so many calls to them? Never again can we permit the government of people to those who are capable of such crimes."

M. Louis BAZANZON, Special Envoy from the President of the Republic of Venezuela to the Court of Siam, has passed through Singapore on his way to Saigon. The object of M. Louis BAZANZON's mission is to establish friendly relations between Venezuela and Siam.

The Orient Line Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Orient*, 5,400 tons, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 6th ult., from London, the run from Gravesend being accomplished in twenty-three hours, an average speed of 14½ knots being obtained, although the tide was against the vessel for eighteen hours. Seventeen knots was at one time attained. The *Orient* has in her coal bunkers 2,750 tons of best Welsh coal, and she will therefore take in a further supply at Cape Town, where she goes direct from Plymouth, in this way differing from the other steamers of the *Orient* line, which call at St. Vincent. After embarking at Plymouth sixty-five first and second and fifty-five third-class passengers, and twenty-eight sacks of mails the *Orient* was despatched at 2.30 p.m., with 116 first, 133 second, and 875 third-class passengers; a total of 624 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. With the crew the number of persons on board is 776.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated the Hague 26th Nov., states, we read in the *Strait Times* translations from the *Sumatra Courant* of the 29th ult., that the First Chamber of the States General has passed a bill to grant a subsidy of 40,000 guilders for mail service between Java and China. At present the N. L. S. N. Company, under a contract concluded in 1877, is running a steam line between Batavia and Australia five times a year for a subsidy of 100,000 guilders, but meets with such difficulties in carrying on this service that it will have to throw up the contract unless it be modified. The Company has, however, declared its readiness to run a line between Sourabaya and Australia four times a year, and also to maintain steam communication four times a year between Sourabaya, Macassar, Manila, and China, should the subsidy for the Australian line be reduced to 100,000 guilders, and 40,000 guilders be allowed in addition for the China line. The Government has accepted this proposal.

#### THE SHANGHAI MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

(Communicated.)

Through the courtesy of a kind friend we have had the pleasure of reading a very able article on the above subject in the *London Quarterly Review* for April, 1879. The article is in fact a review of the *Records of the General Conference of the Protestant Missionaries of China*, held at Shanghai, May 10-24, 1877, and is written, we should think, by one who is familiar with the field of Chinese Mission work, and more particularly, if we may judge from the concluding remarks, with the Canton District. It gives first a brief summary of the subjects brought before the Conference, then proceeds to take up the *Kassays* in order and deal with them one by one. "Most of the essays (says the writer) seem impatient of the texts to which they have been picketed by the committee of arrangements; and the lack of agreement between the papers and their titles, suggests the idea of a general stampede. With such a remark at the outset, we shall not wonder if we do not find the efforts of the Essayists very loudly ap-

plauded. Nevertheless we think that the article is marked by great candour, and with perhaps the exception of one or two paragraphs which deal with the productions of the lady members of the Conference, with kindness of spirit. With reference to the essay on "Confucianism in its Relation to Christianity," which was "excluded from the records of the Conference," we can scarcely tell whether the writer has perused it or not, but should presume that had he done so he would not have needed to appeal to his own "personal knowledge of the character of Dr. Legge's pulpit teaching and an intimate acquaintance with not a few converts he has trained," to lead him to conclude that the essay would not put "Confucianism upon the same level with Judaism as an equally direct and inspired preparation for Christianity." "Confucianism," continues the writer, "is the red rag of the Conference, and was no sooner waved in the air than somebody (generally an American) answered to the effect, 'The two or three pages which follow this somewhat harsh statement are well worthy of a very careful study, showing as they do most fairly, in our opinion, the relationship which now exists and which will eventually exist between the Chinese system of education (as Confucianism) and the Christian.'

We must pass over several pages of interesting matter to allow ourselves time to touch on one or two points relating to education and literature. And here we shall probably not be able to agree with all the remarks of the reviewer, for it seems to us that on these particular subjects other people may have a claim to be heard from their point of view. For the sake of those who will not be able to peruse the article itself we must be permitted to quote rather freely the author's own words. He says, "The aim of the paper on 'Vernacular Christian Literature' is to establish some sort of parallel between classical Chinese and the Latin of the middle ages, and to show that the position of the men who are trying to give versions of the scriptures in colloquial of the Chinese is identical with that of the first translators of the Bible into the common tongue of the people." We had often been struck by the appositeness of the comparison, and used it ourselves on our simplicity on several occasions. But now we are told that "The ambitiousness of the parallel is ahead of its accuracy. Had the power of reading Latin, in the days of the Tudors, been as common as the power of reading English now, had shopkeepers such a mastery of Latin as to have written all their business letters in the language of the schools; and had the peasants, who could not even read, been in the habit of fingering off Latin quotations as freely as Baron Bradwardine in *Waverley* the first translators of the scriptures into the tongue of the people might not have felt the same crying need for their work as they did." As we read, we rub our eyes and ask whether we are reading correctly, or if there is no fault in our reading, whether our logic is not at fault. The idea the writer would seem to convey is that the power of reading Chinese now is as common as the power of reading English among English people; that Chinese shopkeepers possess such a mastery of Chinese as to be able to write all their business letters in the language of the schools; and that peasants are quite as capable of fingering off (whatever that may mean) Chinese quotations, as Baron Bradwardine in *Waverley* was of fingering off Latin quotations. All this we emphatically deny. Surely the lines have fallen to the writer of the review in pleasant places, if anything like the above is true in his experience. The experience of some of us, who live even in a literary neighbourhood, is that the Chinese taken as a whole are most lamentably ignorant of anything approaching a classical education. It is not true of the Chinese (it may be true of a few towns or districts) that they can read the Chinese language as we can read English. It is not true that shopkeepers (except in the more literary places) can write all their business letters in the language of the schools. Of the peasants in the greater part of China it would be quite true to say—"they don't know a great A from a bull's foot." But we are urged on. "Not only does the production of colloquial versions involve a waste of strength, but in some cases it is a positive detriment to the work." (The italics are ours). When we speak of a "waste of strength" we generally understand that the results are not proportionate with the expense. But surely our writer has never learned the colloquial language of any district of China, or he would not speak thus. "He is only learned in the language of the schools," we forgive him this, but we must challenge him to prove the last statement, that "in some cases it is a positive detriment to the work." (The italics are ours). We have often heard it remarked by Bible women and visitors that when they begin to read the colloquial version of the scriptures to the common people, at once they say "Why we can understand that, you read just as we speak; we have never listened to anything so intelligible before." The writer continues, "In districts where the standard of education is uniformly low [and these in our experience are very numerous] they will be comparatively harmless. (1.) In districts, again, where the standard of education is high, and a colloquial literature of a respectable order exists, colloquial versions will be comparatively harmless. [That is, we presume, as compared with the native colloquial literature. We fail to see any comparison.] But in districts, again, where the standard of education is high, and where no colloquial literature exists higher in character than the literature of the London music halls, the dissemination of the colloquial versions must prove an insupportable mischief (2.)" Such affirmations as these should be backed up, not by personal views of the kind of reception which the literati will give to these colloquial books, but by facts which prove that mischief has already followed their publication. Next follows a most unguarded statement with respect to Romanised versions, which we would heartily commend to our Amoy friends for consideration and refutation. "A Romanised version is, after all, he adds, an inert and inanimate thing to the Chinese mind, and is a more than questionable investment of labour and money (3.)"

Let the good people of Foochow mark this well, are they carry out their scheme for wasting the Society's money? Words are robbed of all their pictorial suggestiveness to the Chinese eye by being represented through the Roman character. The ideographic element in a Chinese character is a powerful stimulant to the imagination, and keeps reading from becoming tedious and insipid." We must say we serious question every word in these last statements, if

they are intended to apply to the Chinese as a whole, or as a majority. Nay, we question whether one reading man in a hundred passes as he goes along to admire the beauty of the character, and thereby stimulate his imagination. The writer might truthfully have said the ideographic element is a powerful stimulant to the imagination of the foreign student, for he needs something to assist him in the study of the language; but a Chinaman looks on his books just as we do on ours, not as picture books to amuse little children, but as something to be studied and perused independently of the etymology of each word. It is very helpful to a student of a foreign tongue to compare the words with which he meets, with others in his own or another language, and so get out the shades of meaning which exist; but the ordinary reader of our English books never stops to think of the beautiful thought hid under the word man, viz., that he is the thinking animal. He reads of devil, but it does not occur to him that the word may come from the same root as *deity* comes from, and so few Chinese stop to think that 信 is from 言 and 心, or that 明 is composed of 日 and 月, not to mention examples much less obvious than these.

There is one more observation of the reviewer's we feel bound to dissent from, and in so doing we oppose ourselves to the essayist under review as well. We read "The essayist (subject, the Native Pastorate) wisely prefers 'adult converts to school converts for preachers.'" We should be very glad to know wherein the wisdom of this preference consists. It seems to us that both the essayist and the reviewer are mixing up conversion with education. If it be said, some of our school converts have had an education which unfits them for the work of the pastorate, we readily admit it; but in the blame not rather to be laid at the door of the trainer than of the trainee. And to say that men converted at thirty, whether ignorant or learned, are to be preferred to men converted at thirteen and properly trained for their work, till they reach the age when the others were converted, is the most absurd idea we have yet seen. One of two ways were open to the reviewer, either (1) to abstain from such sweeping statements, with which the whole review abounds, or (2) to explain his views and put himself beyond misconception. The subjects treated of in the *Records* are such that it is impossible to make statements respecting them which apply to the whole Empire, and a saving clause should be inserted here and there to state that this is the writer's experience; but one man's experience in China is no rule for another's. Our experience teaches us that there are certain Churches which employ both kinds of converts specified above, and the school converts are worth double what the adult converts are. We only give our experience, but we should like to know why we should be charged with folly for employing the best men.

Some able remarks follow on the employment of native assistants, and further on the essay on "Ancestral Worship" is spoken of as "characterised by a piquancy of language and a power of generalisation that place it in many respects at the head of the whole collection." Some exception is taken to the author's treatment of his subject, however, and two or three pages are devoted to a careful, interesting review of the same. In speaking of the essay on "Questionable Practices in Connection with Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies," the writer makes the following interesting remark, "An enlightened Christian conscience will condemn the practices that are absolutely evil in their tendency, and social usages that may have originated in superstition will lose all their vitality as Christianity exhausts old ideas of their force, just as living things die when placed under a receiver from which the air has been withdrawn."

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before O. V. Creagh, Esq.)  
Monday, Jan. 5.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.  
Joseph Anderson, 40, of the *Prince Frederick* and John Henriksen, 26, of the *Hermine*, not having quite completed the celebration of the New Year, admitted being in the abovementioned condition, in the public streets yesterday, and were fined one dollar, in default two days' imprisonment.

STEALING IRON.  
Man Akwai, 82, a coolie, was charged with entering the premises of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., at Sanda's patent slip, West Point, and stealing a piece of iron.

Jangur Khan, a watchman, saw defendant deliberately walk into the premises and pick up a piece of iron and put it under his jacket. On being arrested he denied the theft although he had the iron in his possession.

Sentence, twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labor.

SNATCHING BARRING.  
Chun Akwai, 22, a hawker, appeared before the Magistrate charged with one of those impudent robberies from the person which have been very frequent of late. On Aching, the complainant, was walking along Hollywood Road on Saturday evening, when she felt some one snatch the ring from her ear. Prisoner was the only one near her at the time, and was arrested while trying to make his escape. Defendant was only released from gaol on the 1st November last on completion of term of three months' imprisonment for being in unlawful possession of a pair of silver earrings.

Sentence, six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

LARVARY OF CLOTHING.  
Chun Akwai, 30, a coolie, loaded guilty to the theft of a jacket from a stall in Queen's Road West on the 3rd instant. Prisoner, who admitted a previous conviction in February last, was now sentenced to six months' hard labor, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

AN INCONSIDERABLE.  
Wong Aing, 17, a hawker, appeared, charged with stealing a hat from Tam Akit, a cook. Defendant had been twice previously convicted in 1878 for gambling and larceny. He denied the charge and said that another man stole the hat and threw it near defendant. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

#### Manila.

(Translated from our *Eschangers*.)

The steamer *Diamante*, which arrived here on the 26th December, from Hongkong, brought \$180,000 in silver. Although we in Manila supposed that the direct mail service between Spain and the Philippines had not been adjudicated, because no private telegram was received to the effect, the result of the adjudication which has taken place at Madrid convinces us that we were in the wrong. The following we find in a periodical published at Madrid received yesterday (25th).—"At the auction held on Monday last, at the Ministerio de Ultramar, for the adjudication of the mail steam service between the Peninsula and the Philippine Islands, the most advantageous proposition was that of Sr. Marques de Campo, who bound himself to do for the sum of 50,000 pesetas for a round voyage. The other proposition was made by Sr. Anzola for the sum of 60,000 pesetas; and the other two made by Sr. Olano, Larrinaga & Co. (the present contractors of the service), and by Sr. J. Gurri, could not be entertained owing to their not being made in the form published in the *Gaceta*. The proposition of Sr. Olano y Larrinaga was for 93,000 pesetas, and for 97,500 that of Sr. Gurri. If the figures, which we take from *El Popular*, are correct, this service is done at a fabulously cheap rate, as in our opinion it is worth \$90,000 for a round voyage. It is believed here that the service being adjudicated to Sr. Marques de Campo, will be carried on in the steamers of the P. & O. Co., or in those of the *Manfield* line; in either case they will be under the Spanish flag, as provided in the conditions of the adjudication. With regard to the foregoing, a telegram was received at Cadiz, from Madrid, on the 6th November last, saying: 'Campo obtained the Philippine mail.'

A new daily evening paper called the *Diario de Filipinas* will come out on the 1st January 1880.

Some uneasiness were felt at Albay with regard to the non-admittance of the Spanish silver coins chopped in China by some of the Government departments there. A correspondent from Bacarra (Ilocos North) dated the 20th Dec., says,—"On Sunday last, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, we felt a very strong shock of earthquake, but neither the Church nor the houses have sustained any great damage by it. Had the phenomenon occurred shortly before that time, some accidents must have taken place, because the people in the church would have endeavoured to come out in a mass at once, as they generally do on such occasions. Several other shocks were also felt afterwards, but of less intensity. In this province the buildings that are suffered most are the royal house and the church of Batag."

#### Singapore.

(Times.)

The members of the Debating Society met the other evening in the Club, to celebrate their year's existence, and never did a social event in Singapore pass off so successfully. On the whole the after-dinner speeches on the occasion were excellent. Both the Legislative Council and the Civil Service found representatives to "orate" on the respective merits of the distinguished institutions to which they belong, and some local matters on which opinions are divided were not lost to consideration nor absent to discussion, of course in an incidental way. It is a happy omen that a laudable degree of independence is shown in the public discussion of important questions here, and the Debating Society has contributed in no small degree to effect this end.

Business fortunately is brisk, and as freights have advanced considerably it would be advisable for shippers not to neglect the fact. The vessels in port are happily situated, as their agents are masters of the situation for the nonce, but anon we shall, probably, have an influx from Home and other ports.

#### GREY FIRE AT TOKIO.

Private advices state that one of the most fearfully destructive fires which has ever taken place in Tokio, the City of Fire, took place on the 26th ult. At the date of the letter we quote from, 27th December, it was impossible to estimate the number of houses burnt, but as the fire extended over a mile in one direction, and perhaps nearly a mile in the opposite direction, there must be some thousands of houses. A perfect hurricane was blowing at the time, so that the fire leapt the canals and streets; nothing could arrest it. As the Japanese celebrate the New Year according to the English style and make it a rule to buy about Christmas time all manner of good "chow-chow" and clothes, the loss to the poor people is something heart-rending, and those who suffered had to bear besides the privations attendant on their want of food and shelter on a severely cold and miserably dry night. A few foreigners also were burnt out and a small portion of the foreign settlement was destroyed. Further intelligence places the number of houses destroyed at no less than 6231, and the sad extent of the destruction and suffering is rendered more painful by the additional statement that between twenty and thirty lives were lost during the fire.

The following notes of the fire are from the *Japan Gazette* of the 27th:—

It is with great regret we have to chronicle another of those disastrous conflagrations with which the city of Tokio is annually visited. It broke out at 12 o'clock yesterday in an eating house in Hakuryo-cho, which is in the central part of the city, close to Nihon-bashi. It was blowing a gale at the time and within thirty minutes of the outbreak the city was on fire in seven different places; burning shingles were flying about as thick as hail, and were carried long distances by the wind settling on other houses and setting fire to them. The scene is said to have been terrible. Strong men were running about in a state of bewilderment with old men, old women and children on their backs; mothers dragging along their little ones, bent only on saving their lives. All day the fire raged with the utmost fury. Ten thousand houses are said to have been burnt and fifty

thousand people rendered homeless. The whole of the buildings on the island of Ishikawa, at the mouth of the Sumida river, including the dockyard and prison, were burnt. It is known that thirty people perished in the flames, and doubtless time will reveal that many more met with the same terrible fate. Three bridges, two police stations, Shinto temples, many godowns, and a number of junks anchored in the Sumida river, were also burnt. The following is a list of the streets over which the fire swept, and will give a faint idea of the extent of the calamity which has befallen Tokio:—Shimomaki-cho, Idzumi-cho, Ohnokogiri-cho, Mimi Saza-cho, Suzuki-cho, Inaba-cho, Tokiwa-cho, Hon Zaimoku-cho (up to third ward), Yoshihiro-cho, Matsuya-cho (up to third ward), Takahiro-cho, Hon Hachio-ori (up to fifth ward), Motoshima-cho, Okazaki-cho (up to second ward), Nagasawa-cho, Saiwai-cho, Nakajima-cho, Hibiya-cho, Nak-cho, Midzuya-cho, Kamejima-cho (up to second ward), Kawaguchi-cho, Higashi Minato-cho (up to second ward), Yachizen-bori (up to second ward), Hon Minato-cho, the dockyard on Ishikawa-jima, Minami Hachio-ori (up to third ward), Shin Minami-cho, Shintom-cho (up to fourth ward), Trifun-cho (up to fourth ward), Nagasaki-cho, Dori (up to fourth ward through the eastern lane), Nakabashi Hirokoji (through the eastern lane), Matukawa-cho, Tonmachi Ichome (western lane), Takabashi, Kuinabashi. The fire was got under at about ten p.m.

The *Japan Mail* sent a reporter to the scene of the fire on the intelligence reaching Yokohama that a great conflagration was raging, and at 9 p.m. he wrote as follows:—

Any one acquainted with the geography of Tokio can realize the amount of destruction from the statement that the whole district bounded by Kiohachi and Nihon-bashi on the left and the sea on the right is utterly destroyed; while at this moment the flames are carrying on their terrible work on the east side of the river, as well as in the island at the mouth. The area covered by the fire is far larger than in the great fire of 1876. Then the flames travelled in the same direction, but not so far. In Tenkiji, the church, as well as several houses and schools, are burnt down. Messrs. House, Hugel, and some of the missionary societies are among the chief foreign sufferers.

In the presence of a great calamity of this nature, organised charity naturally cannot be applied at once to alleviate the misery of the sufferers. Thousands—I may say with truth, tens of thousands—of people of both sexes, and of all ages, are homeless to-night. They are encamped in all the open spaces in the neighbourhood of the fire with their household gods around them, a few mats erected to keep off the wind, and it is very bitter to-night—a *hibachi* perhaps a few *futon*, a chest of drawers, a cat, and possibly also a dog. It would be impossible to convey by words alone, to anyone who has not seen them, the terrible position of these poor creatures, suddenly cast adrift in midwinter without the shelter of a roof-tree. A large number of them are children of tender age; many are old and feeble; some, it seemed to me, were too feeble to carry their blankets to an open space, and were forced to sit down on the roadside, in the violent biting wind, and clouds of dust, to— Heaven only knows—perhaps to die. The local authorities are doing all they can at a pinch by giving food to all comers; missionaries also, to their honour be it spoken, are, to the extent of their power, giving shelter; and, in a few cases, private individuals have set to work to assist the homeless creatures. In this connection I cannot refrain from mentioning the case of one gentleman who, about not given to the melting mood, ordered his to be cooked, rough shelter to be set, and as many as possible of the sufferers to be invited to partake of both;—and all this on the ruins of his own house. The case is one within my own observation, and it caused me to think of human nature when I saw a man, forgetting his own misfortune, give his time, money, and possibly also his health, to mitigate the distress of people of another language and another race, and doing all this so unostentatiously that I doubt if any one, except those who loved, and even not all of those, will ever know who their benefactor was.

I have heard as yet of no loss of life, nor am I in a position to make even an approximate estimate of the number of houses burnt.

#### Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

#### VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
May.		
5, Alexander,		Penarth
31, Newcastle,		Antwerp
June.		
27, Pym,		Antwerp
July.		
19, Comus,		Glasgow
24, Primrose,		Penarth
Aug.		
9, Eliz. Rickmers,		Penarth
16, Minnie Carvill,		Cardiff
17, Coldstream,		Antwerp
18, Glandinowig,		Antwerp
19, Bannan,		Hamburg
Sept.		
13, Hecla,		Penarth
15, Carmelita & Ida,		Cuxhaven
20, Lucia,		London
28, Livingstone,		Cuxhaven
Oct.		
3, Parnas,		Cardiff
9, Ganymede (s.),		Liverpool
16, Peru,		Floresburg
17, Chiff,		Flushing
24, West Glen,		Antwerp
25, Palestine,		London
26, James S. Stone,		New York
28, Bernhard Carl, (for Swatow)		Penarth
30, Marie Louise,		Antwerp
Nov.		
5, Escambia (s.),		London
11, Nautilus,		Hamburg
16, Ellida,		Penarth

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Kenneure Castle. Glengly.  
Elintshire. Benartney.  
Killarney.

Sailing Vessels.  
Crossfield. Sumatra.  
William Bilton. Mowra.



## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
AND

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th January,  
1880, at 11 p.m., the Company's S. S.  
ANADY, Commandant DE BOISSERIE,  
Baron, with MAILED, PASSENGERS,  
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port  
for the above places.

Cargo and Speed will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
10 a.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m. on  
the 7th January, 1880. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja8

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain  
WALKER, due here on or about the  
5th Jan., 1880, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan., at day-  
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 5 p.m. of 9th January.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE..... Cabin \$50. Steerage \$15.  
" YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.  
" NAGASAKI..... Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN  
PASSENGERS for Nagasaki.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja10

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GALLIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at  
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central  
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja13

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Hesperia, Capt. JOHANNSEN,  
having arrived from the above Ports,  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed  
that their Goods are being landed and  
stored at their risk into the Godowns of  
the Undersigned, whence and/or from the  
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 4  
p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
5th January, 1880, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Suez, Capt. EATON, having  
arrived from the above Ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo by her are hereby re-  
quested to send in their Bills of Lading  
to the Undersigned for countersignature,  
and to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at  
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

Consignees are also hereby informed that  
any Claims must be made immediately, as  
none will be entertained after the 12th  
Instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1880. ja10

## Intimations.

## ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce  
that he carries on from this Date  
the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS  
HOTEL. The House is now being re-  
furnished and re-furnished. Mr. SHUSTER  
hopes by strict attention  
to business, and by supplying the Best of  
Liquors to merit a share of Public Patron-  
age. The house has ample accommodation  
for Boarders, who will meet with every  
comfort. The Table will be of the Best  
and the Charges strictly Moderate. The  
Proprietor will be at all times ready to  
supply PICNIC PARTIES and to provide  
DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards  
on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BILLIARD TABLES ARE TO BE  
RE-LAID.

English and American

BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at One; Dinner at Seven.

WINE AND SPIRITS  
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. if

To Let.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st  
February next, "EXCELSIOR,"  
ROBINSON ROAD. On view by appointment.  
EDMUND SHARP,  
Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879. ja8

TO LET.

FOUR-STORYED HOUSES in Holly-  
wood Road.  
A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.  
Apply to  
F. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879. ja8

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and  
ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER,  
FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE  
and TENNIS LAWNS.

Apply to

SHARP &amp; DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. ja8

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-  
DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT  
10. Possession from 1st December next.  
Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and  
16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation  
of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession  
from 1st December.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. ja10

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in  
GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF  
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879. ja10

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS  
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879. ja10

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE

RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-

CUMULATIONS, 25th

April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYER, Esq.

C. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WABE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL &amp; Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS &amp; Co.,

Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,

Agent.

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the Premium  
paid by them.

RUSSELL &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10080

## Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the nett amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1879.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at  
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the  
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>										
Albay	5 h	F. Ashton	Brit.	str.	366	Jan.	4	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamoi, &c.	7th, noon
Amoy	4 c	Drewes	Brit.	str.	814	Jan.	4	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Anandyr	5 c	Boissac-Baron	Belg.	str.	2492	Jan.	5	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Mails, 7th
Charlton	2 h	Johnson	Brit.	str.	786	Dec.	25	Hop Kee	Saigon	8th inst.
China	5 c	Adairton	Brit.	str.	1070	Dec.	28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Consolation	5 c	Young	Brit.	str.	764	Dec.	26	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	at daylight
Crusader	5 c	Rowin	Brit.	str.	647	Dec.	10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	8th, daylight
Danube	2 h	Clanchy	Brit.	str.	561	Dec.	25	Yuen Fat Hong	Saigon	7th, daylight
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit.	str.	864	Jan.	4	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	8th, daylight
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	.....	.....	H.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	.....	Tug Plyng
Glenfilla	1 h	Wilcox	Brit.	str.	1408	Jan.	2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Hesperia	5 c	Johnson	Ger.	str.	1136	Dec.	31	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Kiungchow	5 c	Love	Brit.	str.	169	Jan.	3	Kwok Acheong	Hothow	Coast Dock
Nigata Maru	4 c	Walker	Japan.	str.	1096	Jan.	5	Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	10th, daylight
Norna	5 c	Love	Brit.	str.	606	May	31	Kwok Acheong	.....	Coast Dock
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amor.	str.	48	Mar.	24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Suez	5 c	Eaton	Brit.	str.	1390	Jan.	3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Swatow	5 c	Enloheson	Brit.	str.	820	Jan.	4	Butterfield & Swire	.....	
Thales	7 c	Peters	Brit.	str.	820	Dec.	26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Venice	5 h	Rhode	Brit.	str.	1271	Jan.	4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	
Volga	5 c	Guiraud	Fch.	str.	952	Jan.	4	Messageries Maritimes	.....	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>										
Alden Besse	4 k	Noyes	Amer.	bqe.	842	Dec.	16	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Alice Reed	3 c	Killoran	Amer.	bqe.	873	Dec.	6	Vogel & Co.	Havre	
Bonito	4 c	Wienberg	Ger.	bqe.	524	Dec.	12	Siemens & Co.	.....	
Bua Cao	2 c	Lange	Slam.	bqe.	338	Jan.	2	Chinese	.....	For Sale